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TWO CENTS.

## SITUATION IN OHIO

All Things Considered the Republicans Have the Best Chance.

CAMPAIGN ON NATIONAL ISSUES

Democrats Have Raised the Issue of Unequal Taxation.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 22.-Let no one for an instant entertain the thought that the political campaign in the buckeye state this fall is not to be interesting. I death of President McKinley.

It is true that the Buffalo tragedy does, in a measure, affect the conduct of the campaign. It is not true that it detracts from the general interest in the situation. This will be one of the shortest campaigns Ohio has ever experienced. It likewise promises to be one of the warmest.

President McKinley's assassination has this bearing upon the political proceedings of the next two weeks: It will prevent the democrats from discussing national issues. A discussion of national issues from a democratic viewpoint would involve criticism of the national administration. Infallibly that would be construed as a reflec-tion upon Mr. McKinley and would be immediately hotly and violently resented, not only by every republican, but by a great many democrats.

"Why," said a prominent democrat of Cincinnati to me today, "if one of our speakers should assail the national administration it wouldn't be five minutes before some one would heave a brick at him for attacking McKinley, and the chances are even that the thrower would be a democrat."

### Republicans See an Advantage.

Taking advantage of this situation, the republicans have commenced the campaign by conducting it upon national issues alone. They realize that the democrats are debarred by circumstances from answering them along national lines. Furthermore, there are local reasons which make the re-publicans exceedingly grateful that they publicans exceedingly grateful that they can thus carry on the campaigh and avoid some state issues which are very trouble-some. The democrats, for their part, would at first instance make the campaign upon questions of local importance, and, being driven by force of circumstances to devote themselves entirely to state issues, are going in might and main with the meager material that they have at hand.

There are some personal equations in

There are some personal equations in the situation which make the campaign of interest to the general public. Some prom-inent names are bandied about and will be the battledore and shuttlecock of public considerations for the next two weeks. Sen-ator Hanna and his political future; Senator Foraker and his seat in the Senate for immediate consideration and his presidential prospects for later contingency; Tom L. Johnson, the unique mayor of Cleveland, and your own Mr. John R. McLean of Washington are personalities entering metals. Washington are personalities entering most conspicuously into this campaign.

Interest in Legislative Ticket. It is true that a governor of the state of Ohio, a lieutenant governor and some minor state officials are to be chosen by the people the first Tuesday in November. It is already apparent, however, that the state ticket is to take second place in importance with the legislative ticket. To be perfecty frank, it might be said that the state ticket is considered only so far as it may effect, possibly hamper, the legislative candidates. Readers of The Star, who read the dispatches from Columbus last summer will recall the incidents in connection with the republican state convention for the nomination of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. It will be remembered that while Governor Nash was renominated in spite of opposition, for reasons then explained, and to be hereafter repeated, Lieu-tenant Governor Caldwell was not renominated, because of his known connection with the liquor interests of the state, as paid counsel of the liquor dealers' ass tion. It is remembered that Governor Nash was assailed because he had declared that he would prevent a prize fight in Cincin-nati under the auspices of the German Saengerfest by the use of the state militia, if necessary. The republicans knew, however, that outside of the certain element the sentiment of the state upheld Governor Nash, and they also realized that a renomination by way of vindication of state policies was advisable, so he was placed at

#### the head of the ticket. Sop to the Germans.

As a sop to the German vote the state convention nominated Mr. Carl Nippert, a well known and popular German citizen of Cincinnati as lieutenant governor. Subsequently, the liquor interests were appeased, as the leaders thought, by naming Mr. Caldwell, the rejected applicant for the lieutenant governorship as a candidate for judge of the common pleas court, a sixyear job at \$5,000 a year. Having thus played "Good Lord, good

devil" by placating the conservative church-going voters of the interior districts with the renomination of Governor Nash and bidding for the German vote with Mr. Nippert and showing there were hard feelings for Mr. Caldwell and his liquor dealing friends the republican leaders concluded that they had made a pretty good job of it. They were likely to "tote water on both

shoulders" and carry an extra pail on the It is not yet time to predict that they were wrong. Unless the unexpected should happen and all indications fail the probabilities are that the state will go republican. If Governor Nash should run behind this ticket, no one but himself will

feel hurt so long as the legislative ticket pulls through. Republicans Uneasy About Columbus.

The republicans are fearful of losing Columbus; they are not as strong as they would like to be in Cleveland, and there are mutterings of discontent in Toledo, but after taking all these elements into consideration the best judgment still is that the republicans still stand good to elect the

Senator Hanna still is the leading factor in Ohio politics. The senator has taken some pains to impress this fact upon his followers in this state, warning them that he is in politics; that he is in favor with the national administration, and that he can deliver the goods whenever neces-sary. His speech at Delaware last Saturday was so construed. He then stated in explicit terms that he would remain in politics, and this, coming after reports eman-ating from Cleveland that he was on friendterms with President Roosevelt, was taken clearly as an admonition to possibly weakening brethren that they have no fear, but that he was yet in the ring.

The harmony and spirit of co-operation be-tween Senator Hanna and Senator Foraker inaugurated at the Columbus convention last summer still prevailed in the main. I use a slight qualification from the fact that there has been a little irritation at Cleveland-still existing, in fact-between the Hanna and Foraker factions; but my information is that this is due to conflict between subordinates, which will be smoothed over by the principals.

Wrong Democratic View of Hanns.

ism with the national administration. Those who know Mr. Hanna best, however, are certain that whatever trouble he may have within his own party will be fought out in-side of party lines, and that he is the last man to take a democrat to his heart in a

purely factional contset.

Now, as to the issues: As stated, he republicans are proceeding upon national questions, the excuse being that the United States senatorship is at stake. They ask the voters to uphold republican policies, and to do nothing which will place Ohio in the role of dissenting from the scheme of hational administration that has wrought such barefit to the action and brought such tional administration that has wrought such benefit to the nation and brought such prosperity to individuals. They deary the idea that there has been anything in the state administration demanding reproof from the voters. They hold that national taxation, tariff and internal revenue are paramount. The democrats sounded the keynote of their campaign in the state convention last summer. They declared then vention last summer. They declared then that it was superior to national issues, and the death of President McKinley has subsequently completely cut them off from carping against the administration.

Democrats on Local Issues. The democrats are making a campaign

for lower taxation of real estate and propcame into Ohio imbued with the idea, which erty values. They claim that the indihas found lodgment in the east, that poli- vidual is unduly taxed in order to raise ties in this region would be dead because large state revenues, and that at the same of the pail cast upon the situation by the time corporations are escaping their just measure of taxation. The campaign on this line will be fiercest in the cities, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo be-ing the main battleground.

In Cincinnati, for instance, the assess-ment valuation of real property has been increased within the past year about \$21,000,000. Following close upon this comes the announcement of the state gailroad commissioner that the value of railroad property, the basis of assessment, has de-creased about 50 per cent, notwithstanding the great prosperity of the state. This oc-curs and the commissioner does not ex-

The democrats are utilizing every means to bring home to the voters the force of their assertion that the taxpayers should join with the democratic party in its cam-paign against high taxes. The local com-mittee decided to send a letter to each taxpayer calling attention to his individual interest in the increased assessment. They went through the tax books, and had taken off about six thousand names when the auditor refused them further access to the books.

### Injunction Against Auditor.

Today notice of injunction was served upon the auditor by the democratic managers to forbid him to refuse access to the public records. The case will be fought out in the court, but in the meantime the democrats have succeeded in calling attention to their great issue. Mr. Carl Nippert is making a vigorous campaign among the Germans, advising them not to vote against the republican ticket on account of the saengerfest incident. He is making considerable headway in overcoming the irritation aroused by that affair. At the same time Governor Nash is going through the country districts and small towns and receiving praise from the other factions for his bold stand in the premises. Mr. Cald-well has apparently forgotten the mortification he suffered at the hands of his party in Columbus last summer, and is working hard to pull through the county ticket. Mr. John R. McLean is not figuring in the campaign, much to the disgust of the faithful and enthusiastic following that has been accustomed in the past to looking forward to the ides of November as a period of fat feasting, when the McLean "bar-l" was on tap. There are many spec-ulations as to Mr. McLean's non-participation in the fray. Some think that he re gards this as an auspicious time to permit Mr. Tom L. Johnson to do the spending McLean is not noted as a foolish

spender of campaign money. Charles W. Baker's Ambition. While he has in the past been regarded as a logical candidate of the democracy for the Senate in the case of a democratic victory, he will, in the future, have a rival. Mr. Charles W. Baker of Cincinnati is now engaged in pushing him for honors and is taking an interest in the local campaign which will place him in a position to demand consideration hereafter.

Thus there are many sides to the campaign, many threats and some mutterings But notwithstanding and nevertheless when election day comes, the chances are that the republican party will walk promptly to the polls and cast a majority vote for the republican ticket. N. O. M.

### TO REGULATE CHICAGO SALOONS Mayor Harrison Submits a Message on

the Subject. CHICAGO, October 22.-Mayor Harrison has submitted to the city council a message in which he urges that the committee on license prepare an ordinance forbidding the establishment or maintenance of wine rooms or private apartments in any dramshop within the limits of the city of Chi-

"Public morals suffer damage from the wine room more than from any other cause," says the mayor. "It is not necessary to particularize the evils resulting from their toleration; the evils are self-evident and firm steps should be taken to up-root them. The passage of an ordinance of this character, while working no hardship to any reputable saloonkeeper, will unquestionably bring about salutary results of the most far-reaching character."

It is stated that the committee will re-port such an ordinance as the mayor sug-gests. The passage of the measure would work a radical change in the regulation of the city's saloons.

## GRUESOME EVIDENCE OF TRAGEDY

Body of Girl Found in Deserted Min ing Tunnel. SPOKANE, Wash., October 22 .- In a de-

serted tunnel in the Blue mountains, in eastern Oregon, Frank Vigord, a miner, found the body of a girl crowded into an old trunk. A deep gash in the head showed the manner of death. The body had evidently been placed there two months before and was terribly decomposed. Several months ago a man and wife drove up the lonely trail to his cabin. They asked the privilege of camping in the old tunnel He gave them food. In the morning they had gone.

# MISS EASTWICK PLEADS GUILTY

LONDON, October 22.-Marie Josephine Eastwick, the young woman from Philadelphia, who was committed October 1 in the Guildhall police court for trial at the Old Bailey on a charge of having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000. was arraigned today and pleaded guilty. Sentence was postponed to the next session of the court in order to allow an examina-tion to be made as to the prisoner's sanity. The recorder somewhat demurred at the postponement of the sentence, pointing out that the question of the sanity of Miss Eastwick was one for the home secretary to decide after the imposition of the sen-tence. Counsel for the prisoner, however, urged that important evidence was coming from the United States, and that it was advisable that the whole history of Miss Eastwick should come before the court prior to the sentence being pronounced.

The next session of the court will take place in December.

Lord Cromer Married. LONDON, October 22 .- Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent and consul general

aker defeated by a democrat, leaving him the sole representative of Ohio republican-

President Roosevelt Visits the Cowles Family at Farmington.

CORDIAL WELCOME FROM CITIZENS

He Seemed to Enjoy His Trip-In Jolly Humor.

GUARDED BY DETECTIVES

FARMINGTON, Conn., October 23 .- President Roosevelt, on the way to New Haven to receive a Yale University degree, spent the day here as the guest of his sister, the wife of Commander Cowles, United States

The wishes of the President that his visit be considered essentially a private affair, rather than an occasion for public demontration, were deferred to, but the welcome

was none the less cordial. President Roosevelt's car was sidetracked at the station two miles from the village at about 3:30 a.m. The President slept soundly until about 7 o'clock. Mrs. Cowles come down to the station to

welcome her distinguished brother and her husband, who had accompanied the President from Washington. As the President passed to his carriage several men grasped his hands, among them Deputy Sheriff Cowles. The President said: "Mighty glad to meet you. Used to be a deputy sheriff myself." A veteran of the Spanish-American war was the next to greet the President. "What regiment?" asked the President. dent.

"Third Connecticut Volunteers," answered the man. "Good," replied the President.

Goes to the Cowles Residence.

President Roosevelt and those who accompanied him were driven to the Cowles residence, on Main street, about a mile from the station. The President rode with his relatives. Secretary Cortelyou and the others of the party followed. They alighted before the Cowles residence, in a street lined with stately elms. The house is reputed to have been built by one of Bur-goyne's soldiers.

The President was in jolly humor, and particularly so were the Cowles children, the youngest of whom was tossed and tumbled about in the presidential arms at a great rate en route from the gate to the

house.

The only ceremony of the morning of a public character was the formal visit paid the President by the wardens and burgesses of the borough. The warden, J. R. Wadsworth, presented an address of welcome.

Reception This Afternoon. A reception to invited guests will be held this afternoon, followed by a reception for the 120 pupils of the Porter school for

young ladies. The President is also invited to participate this afternoon in the planting of a McKinley memorial oak. Gov. Mc-Lean of Connecticut is expected to be present. Secret service men accompanied the presidential party from Washington, and two detectives arrived here from New York last

night. They will remain in town until the President leaves. Police precautions were taken also by the borough authorities. Later in the day the presidential party took a long drive. The school children of the town were lined up at the Congrega-tional Church as the party passed by, and the President rose in his carriage and waved his hat in response to the waving of flags by the long line of children.

## INDEPENDENCE FOR CRETE.

Negotiations Reopened Between the Four Protecting Powers.

COPENHAGEN, October 22.-Negotiations have been reopened between the four protecting powers with regard to the independence of Crete. King George of Greece had long conferences on the subject with the czar and King Edward at Fredensborg, and the question is the principal object of his visit to Paris, from which city he will proceed to Vienna to discuss the matter. During his tour a year ago Prince George of Greece (high commissioner of Crete), although unable to obtain any support of his proposal for the annexation of the island to Greece, secured the adhesion of the powers to a scheme of independence. But on his return to Crete he found that Russia was not ready to fulfill her promise, and now his father, who is regarded as a more astute diplomatist, has undertaken to pave the way, and later Prince George will personally confer with the four powers concerned.

## UNION VETERANS' UNION.

Sixteenth Annual Encampment Formally Opened in Chicago. CHICAGO, October 22 .- The sixteenth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union opened informally here today with public addresses. The formal opening of the encampment will take place tomorrow, the veterans remaining in session four days. Among the speakers today were General Dyrenforth, Senator Mason, former Controller of the Currency Dawes and Representatives Foss, Feely, McAndrews, Mann and Boutell. City Attorney Taylor welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of Mayor Harrison. The Womans' Veteran Relief Union will hold its annual meeting

PERTINENT QUERY IN REICHSRATH.

during the encampment.

Herr Stein Asks Regarding Slight to McKinley's Memory. VIENNA, October 22.-In the lower house of the reichsrath today Herr Stein, pan-German, asked why the president of the house had departed from the custom of not paying a tribute to the late President Mc-Kinley, and whether it was thereby intended to establish the theory that there was a difference in the standing of the heads of state in a republic and in a monarchy. The president promised to make a reply at a subsequent sitting.

HAD PART OF ARMITAGE'S LOOT. Harry O'Connell Surrenders to Police

With \$3,000. NEW YORK, October 22.-Harry O'Connell of 140 West 39th street surrendered himself to the police today and gave up \$3,000, which he said was part of the money stolen by Bank Messenger George Armitage on October 15 from the Bank of New Amsterdam. O'Connell was a companion of young Armitage. O'Connell, according to the detectives, said that Armitage had not told the truth. The women who robbed him had not taken all the money. After the robbery there was still \$3,500 left, which Armitage handed over to O'Connell to keep. O'Connell said he and the bank messenger went on a spree and spent \$500 of the money. The remaining \$3,000 he had kept. O'Connell was held for examination before a magistrate.

Mrs. Conger Reaches 'Frisco SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.-Mrs. E. Some democratic view of Hanns.

Some democrats have the idea that Senator Hanna would like to see Senator Forof Bath.

In Egypt, was married here today to Lady
Katherine Thynne, sister of the Marquis
Of Bath.

H. Conger of Des Moines, wife of Minister
Conger, has arrived here en route to join
her husband in China. H. Conger of Des Moines, wife of Minister

REPORT OF TWENTY MURDER CASES IN PHILIPPINES.

Stories of Extreme Barbarity and Cruelty-Organized Band of Murderers.

The records in twenty court-martial cases wherein the charge was murder have been received at the War Department from the headquarters of the division of the Philippines. In the majority of the cases, sentences of death by hanging were imposed and approved. All of them were marked by unusual barbarity and eruelty, but in some these features are thought to warrant special mention.

In one of the latter cases five natives, members of an armed band of outlaws, entered the home of a native named Ragudo, seized and bound his son, and hung him up by a rope and tied his father and mother by their elbows to a rafter.

They then demanded money of their captive and the forthcoming amount not being deemed sufficient, they wrapped rags saturated with oil about his feet and legs and set them afire. For two hours the torture was continued, blows from the butts of rifles, flats of bolos and fists being rained on the helpless captive, while, to add to his suffering, his young daughter was struck down by a blow from a bolo on her

"It is difficult to believe," says General Chaffee in his review of this case, "that human deprayity and degeneracy can sink to such depths as shown in this fiendish deed." Ragudo lingered in agony from the effects of his torture for five days and then died. All five of the natives were sentenced. died. All five of the natives were sentenced Strangled to Death With Cords.

Two Filipino tailors who were working for the soldiers of the Pasay cavalry barracks were set upon by a band of natives incensed at the fact that the two natives were earning their livelihood by taking service as tailors for the American soldiers. One of the tailors was killed outright and the other was kidnaped by the band.

Two American soldiers—Privates Charles R. White and Thomas H. Mathis, both of Company H. 4th Infantry—had been taken prisoners by the insurgents. After being transferred from camp to camp they finally passed under the charge of Estoban San Juan, a colonel of insurgents and the rank-ing officer in the vicinity of Cavite, who had them bound to trees and strangled to

death with cords.

From the records in one of the cases it would appear that deprayity in the Phil-ippines is not confined to the Filipinos. Harry Cline, employed as a teamster by the United States army, while stationed at Paranaque, P. I., took a bicycle ride out into the country one day and came upon four small native boys gathering grass. "With small native boys gathering grass. "With no other apparent motive than natural depravity," says General Chaffee, "he proceeded to shoot these boys with his revolver, wounding three and killing the fourth." He was sentenced to be hanged. The written confession of a native tried for the murder of another Filipino, acting under orders from an insurgent officer, il-lustrates the methods pursued by the Filipinos in their endeavors to keep their own people true to the Filipino cause. The con-fession stated: "I carried a letter of authorization to act as a special agent, which means authority to commit marder. \* \* \* If a man did not pay his contribution to the nsurgent collector he was ordered to be killed.

A Leader of Assassins.

Perhaps the most interesting case was that of Francisco Peralta, who was a leader of an armed band of men living within the lines of the United States forces near the province of Union, who while wearing in the daytime the ordinary native dress, and seemingly following native occupations, own race who were thought to be friendly

to the Americans.

General Chaffee, in approving the sentence of death imposed for Peralta, made the point that Peralta was going to be hanged not because he was a spy, but be-cause he had caused wanton murder to be done. Even though a whole people delib-erately adopts a method of waging war contrary to the recognized laws of war, those laws, following enlightened and hu-mane sentiments of the most civilized nations, do not sanction that a sentence of extermination shall issue against a whole

A general order from the Division of the Philippines directs more careful inquiry to ascertain the status of persons applying for shipment on transports, it having been found that deserters from the naval service have slipped off on army transports.

# TAKEN TO ARLINGTON.

Arrival of the Remains of Senator

Cushman K. Davis. The remains of Senator Cushman K. Davis arrived in this city at 11:55 o'clock this morning, having been brought from St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. L. D. Jones, was on the train. Col Ransdell, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and Mr. W. C. Crawley, representing the depot quartermaster's office, and Capt. Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Post Office Department, met the party on its arrival here. The remains were taken to Arlington cemetery, where the War Department has set aside lot No. 362 in the officers' division. Simple burial services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Dr. McKim. Following out the wishes of Mrs. Davis, the matter of receiving the body at the depot here was strictly private, there being but few friends of the late senator there.

DREDGE CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Cumberland Sound Controversy

Ended by the Acting Secretary. The controversy over the award of a contract for the construction of a dredge for use in the improvement of Cumberland sound has been settled by the Acting Secretary of War in favor of Mr. George A. Glichrist of Belfast, Maine, at his bid of \$.50,000. Mr. Gilchrist is to supply the hull and propelling machinery and the pumps are to be purchased in the open market. The dredge is to be ready for operation by June 1 next. This disposition of the case was based upon the recommendation of Captain Sanford, the engineer officer on that station, indorsed by General Gillespie, casef of engineers. A companion dredge being constructed by the Petersburg iron works for use in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., is expected to be ready by the 1st of December next.

Second Lieut. Gottlieb of the 28th Infantry has been transferred to the artillery corps and assigned to duty at Fort Totten,

Interested in American Coal. United States Consul Kehl writes from

Stettin that the James Stevensen Aktien Gesellschaft of Stettin is interested in American coals, including anthracite, and has sent a representative to the United States with a view of opening up business relations. The Stevensen Company, he adds, is one of the largest fuel dealers in that section of Germany, importing nearly 250,000 tons per year from Great Britain.

Admiral Remey Leaves Chemulpo. The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of Rear Admiral Remey aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn, from Chemulpo, Corea, for Vladiyostock, Rus-

Distinguished Graduates Tell of the University's Work.

IMPRESS ON NATIONAL THOUGHT

Dr. Cyrus Northrop and President Gilman Chief Speakers.

FOOT BALL IN AFTERNOON

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 22.-Scholarly presentations of Yale University's relations to affairs, university foot ball, the performance of an oratorio, a student dramatic performance, and a jollification in song by graduates, young and old, constituted the features of this day's program of Yale's bicentennial.

The exuberant and spectacular demon stration of last night, with all its fatigue, seemed not to dampen the enthusiasm of

The first exercise was held in Battell

The first address was delivered by Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Yale '57, president of the University of Minnesota. He was introduced by Judge William Kneeland Townsend. Dr. Northrop's address presented Yale in its relation to the development of the country.

Dr. Northrop's Address.

He enumerated the political and educa tional leaders graduated from the university, and briefly sketched their careers. He began with the Yale men who aided in framing the national Constitution, and then ran through the list of those who have

ran through the list of those who have graced the bench of the United States Supreme Court and have been heard in the national Senate, and said:

"But the real history of a country is not the record of its great men, either in war or in peace. It is rather an account of the development and progress of the people; and especially so in this country, where the people's will can govern and ultimately does govern, and where the wisest leaders before they speak listen for the voice of the people. The hope of the country is not in the astuteness and ability of its great men, but in the virtue, intelligence and good sense of the great body of the people. An institution of learning whose influence, educational and ethical, has permeated the great mass of the people in all parts of the country, affecting alike their great mass of the people in all parts of the country, affecting alike their ideas, their mode of thinking, their habits of life, their conceptions of public and private virtue, of patriotism and religion, has impressed itself upon the character of the many contracted of the pressed itself upon the character of the na tion in a more permanent way and with more wide-reaching results than an institu-tion whose chief glory is the development of a few party leaders.

Limitations of Colleges.

"Probably the man of real genius owes his success entirely to his college. The greatest men of the world have not got their inspiration from the college curriculum nor the college faculty. Some men have been great without being trained at college, and some have been great in spite of

being trained at college.

The attitude of Yale College as regards public affairs has generally been one of protest against pending mistakes and dan-gers rather than one of effective advocacy of a positive policy of its own. The col-lege has criticised, regulated, rather than originated and led."

Passing from the political to the educational leaders, he outlined the work of the Yale men who went forth to either found or labor in other universities, and

"Most of the Yale men who have engaged in the work of education have had on them, all their lives, the stamp of Yale College, and have cherished the Yale ideas and have followed the Yale methods. other single word describes what these are so well as conservatism. They have held fast to what was good and have been slow to enter new and untried paths. As a result, the manlines, force and independence which particularly characterize the Yale student have been reproduced throughout the country by the permeating influence of Yale

Comparison of Genius.

In concluding the speaker said: "The prairies that for hundreds of miles stretch in almost unbroken continuity through the west do not excite in the traveler to the Pacific any especial emotion of wonder. Such emotion is excited by the tall peaks further west that tower heavenward, the sentinels of the Rockies, grand, gloomy, solitary, sublime. But the prairies, monotonously level and tame though they are, can feed the world. The largest part of the alumni of the college are like the prairie—inconspicuous but useful. Some of the others are like the foothills, elevated, but small in comparison with Shasta's heaven-piercing head. But the inconspic ous lives are not always the least useful lives. I would rather have the glory which rests upon the memory of Dr. Arnold of Rugby than the halo which encircles the proudest don of Oxford. It is a great thing to be a real thinker. It is a great thing to have a noble character. But it is a greater thing to plant your thoughts in intellect where they will grow and to put your principles which have made character into hearts where they will be cherished. In this thought the teachers of all grades can rest content. And Mother Yale, as sne calls the roll of her sons who are worthy of her love, will not omit a single one, however humble, if only he has done what

The second and last address of the day was delivered by Daniel Coit Gilman LL.D., Yale, '52, president of Johns Hopkins University. He was introduced b Thomas Maynes Ford Lounsbury, L.H.D. LL.D., professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School. He treated of the relation of Yale University to letters and sei-

President Gilman's Address.

President Gilman in his address gave ong list of names of Yale men, omitting, however, praise of any living man, wh have been more or less prominently identified with both these spheres of effort. Prof. Gilman's endeavor, as stated by himself, was to "set forth the relations of Yale to science and letters in such a way that with historic insight you may discover the tend-ency and the influence of the school in which we have been trained and may thus appreciate its benefits more fully than ever before. The process," said Prof. Gilman, "has been that of evolution, not revolution; unfolding, not cataclysmic; growth, not manufacture; heredity and environment the controlling factors."

controlling factors. Of Yale's wise and liberal intellectual heredity Prof. Gilman said: "New England brought from old England the customs, the studies, the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, not those of Scotland or France or Germany. The exotic gems were nurtured by Harvard for more than sixty years before the films were ripe for a second col-lege in this region. Yale has never ceased to be grateful for this noble ancestry nor broken the chain of historic continuity. Yale does not forget that an hopedigree is its priceless possession."

Two Periods of Development. Prof. Gilman divided his description of the life of Yale into two periods, corre sponding with the eighteenth and nine teenth centuries of the calendar. In the first, he said, religion and law were the dominant concerns of patriot and sage; and lily homes

such words as science and letters were not in use in their vocabulary. The business of the college in the first period was to train two sets of leaders, those who would de-velop and administer republican govern-ment under new conditions, and those who would be ministers of the word of God among a Christian people, separated from would be ministers of the word of God among a Christian people, separated from the establishment. The connection of the various geniuses who claimed Yale as their alma mater with literary and scientific thought and achievement and progress was interestingly traced.

interestingly traced.

Speaking of comparisons having been made between literary achievements of the graduates of Harvard and of Yale, and the fact that "the long and brilliant list of historians and poets of Cambridge had been contrasted with the shorter and less famous list of New Haven," Prof. Gilman said that the "Yale training has tended to the development of strength rather than grace."

"The spirit of Yale," said the speaker, in conclusion, "a mysterious and subtle ininterestingly traced.

conclusion, "a mysterious and subtle in-fluence, is the spirit of the hive, intelli-gence, order, industry, obedience, commu-nity, living for others, not for one's self; the greatest happiness in the utmost ser-

Foot Ball in the Afternoon.

This afternoon the university foot ball team played against the eleven of Bates College at 2 o'clock. At the conclusion of this game an eleven of former star players on Yale foot ball teams will line up against the 'varsity team.

The graduate team will be made up as follows: Captain, Walter Camp, '80, right half back; Captain L. H. Thorne, '96, left half back; Captain McCormick, '93, full back; Morris Ely, '98 (captain), quarterback; Captain L. A. Hartwell, '89, left end; Captain Frank Hinkey, '95, right end; Captain B. C. Chamberlain, '97, right tackle; Captain F. F. Murphy, '97, left tackle; Captain F. C. Brown, '01, right guard; W. W. Heffelfinger, '91, left guard; Captain W. L. Corbin, '89, center. At a late hour this afternoon the Gounod Society of New Haven will perform the "Hora Novissima," which will be conducted by its composer, Horatio Parker, M.A., professor of the theory of music at Yale.

The drama presented by the students this evening will be followed by the illumination of the campus and a festival of Yale songs, led by a brass band of 100 pieces and sung by several thousands of students and graduates. The graduate team will be made up as

The Parade Last Night.

Six thousand graduates and students of Yale marched in gay parade last night in celebration of the university bicentennial. It was the popular manifestation of the exuberant spirit which has marked the observance of this festival from the begin-

The enthusiasm of the visiting graduates and of the whole student body was fairly let loose, and the city of New Haven took a large part in the celebration. The marching of the sons of Eli was through streets bordered with blue, brilliant with many-hued lanterns and bright with electric light. Accompanying the Yale students and

upon which there was a special display of 7,000 incandescent lamps, proceeded in review before the stand. There President Hadiey of the university, Governor McLean and other men of prominence were sta-

The entire parade was spectacular in the extreme. All the periods of the history of Yale and the country in the last 200 years were well symbolized, from the Pequot Indian garb of the seniors to the caps and gowns of blue worn by the graduates. Each department of the university, too, was represented by distinct costumes. school students appeared in the tights and doublets of the middle ages, the divinity students in gowns of red and the forest school pupils in archers' uniforms. The score of Japanese students in the university were an interesting feature of the procession correlated. procession, carrying a float on which appeared the inscription, "Japan for Yale and Yale for Japan." All along the line were floats and transfer of the control of the cont floats and transparencies bearing legends descriptive of the various classes. toon of policemen marched at the head with the chief marshal.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

An Increase of \$24,470 Over Current Appropriation Wanted. The estimates for the Navy Department under the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as approved by the Secretary of the Navy, were made public today. These estimates aggregate \$531,298, being an increase of \$24,470 over the appro-

priations for the current fiscal year. The estimates for the Secretary's office amount to \$49,460, and include provision for one additional messenger at \$840 and one additional assistant messenger at \$720.

An additional clerk at \$1,400 is estimated for in the office of naval records of the rebellion, and the salary of the chief clerk of that office is increased by \$200. The estimates for the office of judge advocate general amount to \$15,920, the only new item being one clerk at \$1,000.

There are no changes in the estimates for the bureau of navigation, at \$49,900; the bureau of yards and docks, at \$12,000; the bureau of supplies and accounts, at \$42,600, and the Nautical Almanac office, at \$22,900. In the bureau of equipment the new items are one clerk at \$1,600 and one draftsman at \$1,200. The total estimates for this bureau are \$15,440. For the hydrographic office \$148,458 are asked, being an increase of \$6,500 over the current appropriation. increase is for engraving, photolithograph-

ing, etc.
The total estimates for the naval observatory are \$56,440, which is \$1,550 above the current appropriations. This increase is made up of \$900 for a stenographer and typewriter, \$250 for books, etc., and an increase of \$200 each in the salaries of the librarian and his clerk.

The estimates for the bureau of steam on-

gineering amount to \$14,140, an increase of \$1,600, of which \$1,400 is for an additional clerk and \$200 is for increased compensa-The bureau of construction and repair 1898. asks for \$14,580, which is \$4,200 above the

current appropriations. This increase is made by three additional clerks, one at \$1,800 and two at \$1,200. An additional clerk at \$1,600 is asked for in the bureau of ordnance, making the total estimate for that bureau \$13,389. The estimates for the bureau of medicine and surgery aggregate \$12,420, an increase of \$1,800, which is for one additional fourchclass clerk.

THE SHERIDAN DISABLED.

Sick Passengers Will Be Brought the Wanren.

Word was received at the War Department this morning that the transport Sheridan has just arrived at Nagasaki in a disabled condition and will not be ready to leave that port for three weeks. The Sheridan was on her way from Manila to San Francisco. She carried about 800 shortterm soldiers, 280 sick soldiers and 19 insane soldiers. No details have been re-ceived as to the trouble with the Sheridan. It is understood that the transport Warren has been sent from Manila to Nagasaki to receive the sick passengers from the dis-abled transport.

General Corbin's Return. Adjutant General Corbin returned to the

city this morning from a short but interesting visit to his aged father at the fam-

GRAHAM TESTIFIES

THE FORTUNE FETCHER.

Frequent and constant

advertising brought me all

I own .-- A. T. Stewart.

Was War Correspondent on the Brooklyn.

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF JULY 3

Schley-Evans Conversation Regarding Philip.

RULING BY THE COURT

Lieutenant Wells resumed the witness stand soon after the Schley court of inquiry was called to order at 11 o'clock today, and continued his narrative of the events of the Cuban campaign of 1898. He was under cross-examination by Judge Advocate Lemly and his assistant, Mr. Hanna, when the court adjourned yesterday and they continued their questions today. Lieutenant Wells was followed by A. V. Mason, the log writer of the Brooklyn, who wrote the logs on that vessel during the

Cuban campaign, Mr. G. E. Graham, the correspondent of the Associated Press, who was on board the Brooklyn with Admiral Schley during the entire campaign, was also on the list

of today's witnesses. The early attendance upon the court today was somewhat larger than on previous days, indicating the increasing attractiveness of the court as a public spectacle.

Captain Lemly began his examination of Lieutenant Wells by asking him whether there was kept a book of records showing letters received on the Brooklyn as Lieutenant Commander Sears had testified there was. The witness replied that there was no such book kept, but that there was a record of letters sent to and received from vessels of the squadron.

Navy Department's Orders.

Lieut. Wells was also questioned concerning the department orders concerning the risking of the American ships to bombardment from shore batteries, the orders under consideration being those of April 6, April 26 and two of May 5.

The first of the orders of this character stated that "the department does not wish the vessels of your squadren to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago or other strongly fortified Accompanying the Yale students and graduates were representatives of the militia and naval forces of the state, while several of Yale's sister institutions of learning contributed their quota of members of the student body to assist in the academic parade. Harvard, Princeton, Trinity and Wesleyan were represented, and their costumes were emblematic of their respective institutions.

Starting from the campus, the parade passed through the broad archway of the Phelps gate, and, encircling the green upon which there was a special display of ports in Cuba," and the others were re-

After having read these different dis-patches the witness was asked by Captain Lemly: "Can you separate your knowledge with regard to the conversation with Commodore Schley so as to distinguish between either of the other two orders or both of these orders and as to whether or not anyof information in relation to these letters here, which you have before you at the interview of May 18, in Key West?"

"No, sir. I do not distinguish between any of them. I have given my general re-membrance, which is that the order was not to risk the ships." In reply to questions by Capt, Lemly, the witness said there had been no written or printed order of battle, but that on the day before Cienfuegos was reached some special directions were sent to the ships

the Scorpion. This was, he said, order No. 9, relating to signals in case the enemy should be sighted. This order was then read. Questioned further on this point, the witness said: "I prepared no written orders and did not know of the existence of any. I remember, however, that the commanding officers were called on board

Questioned by the Court. The witness answered several questions

put by the court as follows: "At what period of the battle of July 3 did you use a range of 1,100 yards?" "That was at about the beginning of what is known as the turn; not the beginning. but after the turn had begun, I should say."

"At what point of the chase did you esti-mate the Colon to be 10,000 yards distant from the Brooklyn?" "When the Viscaya went ashore."

Writer of the Brooklyn's Log. Lieut. Wells was then excused and Mr. Albert V. Mason called. He was questioned by Capt. Parker, and said that he had been a yeoman of second-class on board the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign and had been the writer of that ship's log. He had made the entry concerning the battle off Santiago, and he produced a copy of the

rough log which he had made for his own

The witness said that as the log giving an account of the Brooklyn's turn had been at first prepared it read: "We engaged with port battery at first, but just as soon as the enemy stood to westward we put our helm starboard at first, then hard aport, so as to bring our starboard battery to bear, and, swinging clear of the Texas' fire, we stood parallel with and to the enemy." This entry had, he said, been changed later at the instance of Lieut. Hodgson so

helm aport, swinging clear of the Texas &c." Correspondent Graham Testifies Mr. Mason then retired and Mr. George Edward Graham, the Associated Press cor

as to make it read as it does in the perma

nent copy, as follows: "As soon as the enemy stood to the westward we put our

respondent, was called. He was questioned by Mr. Rayner and said he had been on the Brooklyn from March 29 to August 20, Mr. Graham was then questioned concern

ing the conversation between Commodore Schley and Capt. Sigsbee on the occasion of the captain's visit to the Brooklyn on May 26, as follows: "Did you see Capt. Sigsbee on board the Brooklyn on May

"Yes, sir."
"Did you hear him in conversation with Commodore Schley?"

"Can you give us what that conversation "After he had reached the quarter deck "After he had reached the quarter does of the gangway he stopped and Commodore Schley said to him, 'Have we got 'em, Sigs-bee?' Capt. Sigsbee said, 'No, they are not here. I have been here for a week and they are not here."
"Is that the whole of the conversation as

you recollect?"
"No, sir. We went aft further back of "No, sir. We went aft further back of the quarter deck, and he continued the conversation. Commodore Schiey said: 'Are you sure they are not in there?' He said, 'I have been very close to the harbor entrance two or three times. Capt. Cotton has been in and cut a cable and they are not there?'"

"You heard Sigsbee say that?"

"Yes sir. I took same part in the con-

"Did you record that conversation and did Capt. Sigsbee know you recorded it?" "Captain Sigsbee knew I was a newspa-per man and was there looking for infor-mation, and Captain Sigsbee later took a